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(54) Title: SECRETED PROTEINS (57) Abstract Novel proteins are disclosed.		

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SECRETED PROTEINS

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides novel proteins, along with therapeutic, diagnostic and research utilities for these proteins.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technology aimed at the discovery of protein factors (including e.g., cytokines, such as lymphokines, interferons, CSFs and interleukins) has matured rapidly over the past decade. The now routine hybridization cloning and expression cloning techniques clone novel polynucleotides "directly" in the sense that they rely on information directly related to the discovered protein (i.e., partial DNA/amino acid sequence of the protein in the case of hybridization cloning; activity of the protein in the case of expression cloning). More recent "indirect" cloning techniques such as signal sequence cloning, which isolates DNA sequences based on the presence of a now well-recognized secretory leader sequence motif, as well as various PCR-based or low stringency hybridization cloning techniques, have advanced the state of the art by making available large numbers of DNA/amino acid sequences for proteins that are known to have biological activity by virtue of their secreted nature in the case of leader sequence cloning, or by virtue of the cell or tissue source in the case of PCR-based techniques. It is to these proteins that the present invention is directed.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
- 30 (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 483;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;

- (d) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (f) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity;
- (i) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 458;
- (j) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;
- (k) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) or (i) above; and
- (l) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g), (h) or (j) above.
- Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 483; the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ; or the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 . In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full length or mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 . In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 124 to amino acid 143.
- In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 124 to amino acid 143;

- (c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;
- (e) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; and
- 5 (f) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 beginning with amino acid 98;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 124 to amino acid 143.

- 10 In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID
15 NO:3 from nucleotide 15 to nucleotide 462;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 462;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AM282 deposited under accession number
20 ATCC 98026 ;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC
25 98026 ;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- 30 (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity;
- (j) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 17 to nucleotide 1432;

(k) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;

(l) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) or (j) above; and

5 (m) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h), (i) or (k) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 15 to nucleotide 462; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 462; the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding
10 sequence of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ; or the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 . In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide encodes the full length or mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 . In yet other preferred embodiments,
15 such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 from amino acid 28 to amino acid 47.

In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
(b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 from amino acid 28 to amino acid 47;
(c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
(d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone
25 AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;
(e) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;
(f) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 beginning with amino acid 25;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein
30 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 from amino acid 28 to amino acid 47.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 from nucleotide 257 to nucleotide 536;
- 5 (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 from nucleotide 329 to nucleotide 536;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- 10 (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- 15 (g) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 having biological activity;
- 20 (j) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 393;
- (k) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;
- 25 (l) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) or (j) above; and
- (m) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h), (i) or (k) above.

Preferably, such polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 from nucleotide 257 to nucleotide 536; the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 from nucleotide 329 to nucleotide 536; the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ; or the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 . In other preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide

encodes the full length or mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 . In yet other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotide encodes a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from amino acid 14 to amino acid 33.

5 In other embodiments, the present invention provides a composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from amino acid 14 to
- 10 amino acid 33;
- (c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;
- (e) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14; and
- 15 (f) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 beginning with amino acid 25;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins. Preferably such protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 or the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from amino acid 14 to amino acid 33.

20 Protein compositions of the present invention may further comprise a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Compositions comprising an antibody which specifically reacts with such protein are also provided by the present invention.

Methods are also provided for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective

25 amount of a composition comprising a protein of the present invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Fig. 1 is an autoradiograph evidencing the expression of clone AM340 in COS cells

30 (expressed band(s) indicated by dot(s)).

Fig. 2 is an autoradiograph evidencing the expression of clone AK583 in COS cells (expressed band(s) indicated by dot(s)).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

ISOLATED PROTEINS

Nucleotide and amino acid sequences are reported below for each clone and protein disclosed in the present application. In some instances the sequences are preliminary and may include some incorrect or ambiguous bases or amino acids. The actual nucleotide sequence of each clone can readily be determined by sequencing of the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence (both full length and mature) can then be determined from such nucleotide sequence. The amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be determined by expression of the clone in a suitable host cell, collecting the protein and determining its sequence.

For each disclosed protein applicants have identified what they have determined to be the reading frame best identifiable with sequence information available at the time of filing. Because of the partial ambiguity in reported sequence information, reported protein sequences include "Xaa" designators. These "Xaa" designators indicate either (1) a residue which cannot be identified because of nucleotide sequence ambiguity or (2) a stop codon in the determined nucleotide sequence where applicants believe one should not exist (if the nucleotide sequence were determined definitively).

As used herein a "secreted" protein is one which, when expressed in a suitable host cell, is transported across or through a membrane, including transport as a result of signal sequences in its amino acid sequence. "Secreted" proteins include without limitation proteins secreted wholly (e.g., soluble proteins) or partially (e.g., receptors) from the cell in which they are expressed. "Secreted" proteins also include without limitation proteins which are transported across the membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum.

Protein "AM340"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM340". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM340 was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. The nucleotide sequence of such partial cDNA was determined and searched against the GenBank database using BLASTA/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. The search revealed at least some identity with an EST reported by the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium identified as "yo68a05.r1 Homo sapiens cDNA clone 183056 5'" (GenBank accession number H42936). The search also found a hit at GenBank accession number H42872. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome

Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR (including a polyA tail). This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM340".

5 Applicants' methods identified clone AM340 as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of AM340 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:1. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted amino acid sequence of the full length AM340 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:2.

10 Additional full-length nucleotide and amino acid sequence for AM340 are provided in SEQ ID NO:9 and SEQ ID NO:10, respectively. Based on this sequence information applicants predict that the mature amino acid sequence for AM340 begins with amino acid 98 of SEQ ID NO:10.

15 Protein "AM282"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AM282". A partial cDNA clone encoding AM282 was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. The nucleotide sequence of such partial cDNA was determined and searched against the
20 GenBank database using BLASTA/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. The search revealed at least some identity with an EST reported by the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium identified as "yf95b10.r1 Human EST 30142 5'" (GenBank accession number R18560). The search also found a that GenBank accession number T96696. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St.
25 Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full length clone, including a 5' end and 3' UTR (including a polyA tail). This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AM282".

Applicants' methods identified clone AM282 as encoding a secreted protein.

30 The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AM282 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:3. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the predicted N-terminal amino acid sequence of the full length AM282 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:4. Amino acids 1 to 24 are the predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence

beginning at amino acid 25. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AM282, including the polyA tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:5.

Additional full-length nucleotide and amino acid sequence for AM282 are provided in SEQ ID NO:11 and SEQ ID NO:12, respectively. Based on this sequence information
5 applicants predict that the mature amino acid sequence for AM282 begins with amino acid 25 of SEQ ID NO:12.

Protein "AK583"

One protein of the present invention has been identified as protein "AK583". A
10 partial cDNA clone encoding AK583 was first isolated from a human fetal kidney cDNA library using methods which are selective for cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. The nucleotide sequence of such partial cDNA was determined and searched against the GenBank database using BLASTA/BLASTX and FASTA search protocols. The search revealed at least some identity with an EST reported by the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium
15 identified as "y190c06.r1 Human EST 14656 5'" (GenBank accession number R77830). The search also found a hit at GenBank accession number H45398. The human cDNA clone corresponding to the EST database entry was ordered from Genome Systems, Inc., St. Louis, Mo, a distributor of the I.M.A.G.E. Consortium library. The clone received from the distributor was examined and determined to be a full length clone, including a 5'
20 end and 3' UTR (including a polyA tail). This full-length clone is also referred to herein as "AK583".

Applicants' methods identified clone AK583 as encoding a secreted protein.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' portion of AK583 as presently determined is reported in SEQ ID NO:6. What applicants believe is the proper reading frame and the
25 predicted N-terminal amino acid sequence of the full length AK583 protein corresponding to the foregoing nucleotide sequence is reported in SEQ ID NO:7. Amino acids 1 to 24 are the predicted leader/signal sequence, with the predicted mature amino acid sequence beginning at amino acid 25. Additional nucleotide sequence from the 3' portion of AK583, including the polyA tail, is reported in SEQ ID NO:8.

30 Additional full-length nucleotide and amino acid sequence for AK583 are provided in SEQ ID NO:13 and SEQ ID NO:14, respectively. Based on this sequence information applicants predict that the mature amino acid sequence for AK583 begins with amino acid 25 of SEQ ID NO:14.

Deposit of Clones

Clones AM340, AM282 and AK583 were deposited on April 17, 1996 with the American Type Culture Collection under accession number ATCC 98026, from which each clone comprising a particular polynucleotide is obtainable. Each clone has been transfected
5 into separate bacterial cells (*E. coli*) in this composite deposit. Bacterial cells containing a particular clone can be obtained from the composite deposit as follows:

An oligonucleotide probe or probes should be designed to the sequence that is known for that particular clone. This sequence can be derived from the sequences provided herein, or from a combination of those sequences.

10 The design of the oligonucleotide probe should preferably follow these parameters:

- (a) It should be designed to an area of the sequence which has the fewest ambiguous bases ("N's"), if any;
- (b) It should be designed to have a T_m of approx. 80 ° C (assuming 2° for each A or T and 4 degrees for each G or C).

15 The oligonucleotide should preferably be labeled with γ -³²P ATP (specific activity 6000 Ci/mmol) and T4 polynucleotide kinase using commonly employed techniques for labeling oligonucleotides. Other labeling techniques can also be used. Unincorporated label should preferably be removed by gel filtration chromatography or other established methods. The amount of radioactivity incorporated into the probe should be quantitated by measurement
20 in a scintillation counter. Preferably, specific activity of the resulting probe should be approximately 4e+6 dpm/pmol.

The bacterial culture containing the pool of full-length clones should preferably be thawed and 100 μ l of the stock used to inoculate a sterile culture flask containing 25 ml of sterile L-broth containing ampicillin at 100 μ g/ml. The culture should preferably be grown
25 to saturation at 37°C, and the saturated culture should preferably be diluted in fresh L-broth. Aliquots of these dilutions should preferably be plated to determine the dilution and volume which will yield approximately 5000 distinct and well-separated colonies on solid bacteriological media containing L-broth containing ampicillin at 100 μ g/ml and agar at 1.5% in a 150 mm petri dish when grown overnight at 37°C. Other known methods of
30 obtaining distinct, well-separated colonies can also be employed.

Standard colony hybridization procedures should then be used to transfer the colonies to nitrocellulose filters and lyse, denature and bake them.

The filter is then preferably incubated at 65°C for 1 hour with gentle agitation in 6X SSC (20X stock is 175.3 g NaCl/liter, 88.2 g Na citrate/liter, adjusted to pH 7.0 with

NaOH) containing 0.5% SDS, 100 µg/ml of yeast RNA, and 10 mM EDTA (approximately 10 mL per 150 mm filter). Preferably, the probe is then added to the hybridization mix at a concentration greater than or equal to 1×10^6 dpm/mL. The filter is then preferably incubated at 65°C with gentle agitation overnight. The filter is then preferably washed in
5 500 mL of 2X SSC/0.5% SDS at room temperature without agitation, preferably followed by 500 mL of 2X SSC/0.1% SDS at room temperature with gentle shaking for 15 minutes. A third wash with 0.1X SSC/0.5% SDS at 65°C for 30 minutes to 1 hour is optional. The filter is then preferably dried and subjected to autoradiography for sufficient time to visualize the positives on the X-ray film. Other known hybridization methods can also be
10 employed.

The positive colonies are picked, grown in culture, and plasmid DNA isolated using standard procedures. The clones can then be verified by restriction analysis, hybridization analysis, or DNA sequencing.

15

Fragments of the proteins of the present invention which are capable of exhibiting biological activity are also encompassed by the present invention. Fragments of the protein may be in linear form or they may be cyclized using known methods, for example, as described in H.U. Saragovi, *et al.*, Bio/Technology 10, 773-778 (1992) and in R.S. McDowell, *et al.*, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 114, 9245-9253 (1992), both of which are
20 incorporated herein by reference. Such fragments may be fused to carrier molecules such as immunoglobulins for many purposes, including increasing the valency of protein binding sites. For example, fragments of the protein may be fused through "linker" sequences to the Fc portion of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the protein, such a fusion
25 could be to the Fc portion of an IgG molecule. Other immunoglobulin isotypes may also be used to generate such fusions. For example, a protein - IgM fusion would generate a decavalent form of the protein of the invention.

The present invention also provides both full-length and mature forms of the disclosed proteins. The full-length form of the such proteins is identified in the sequence
30 listing by translation of the nucleotide sequence of each disclosed clone. The mature form of such protein may be obtained by expression of the disclosed full-length polynucleotide (preferably those deposited with ATCC) in a suitable mammalian cell or other host cell. The sequence of the mature form of the protein may also be determinable from the amino acid sequence of the full-length form.

Where the protein of the present invention is membrane-bound (e.g., is a receptor), the present invention also provides for soluble forms of such protein. In such forms part or all of the intracellular and transmembrane domains of the protein are deleted such that the protein is fully secreted from the cell in which it is expressed. The intracellular and transmembrane domains of proteins of the invention can be identified in accordance with known techniques for determination of such domains from sequence information.

Species homologs of the disclosed proteins are also provided by the present invention. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source from the desired species.

The invention also encompasses allelic variants of the disclosed proteins; that is, naturally-occurring alternative forms of the isolated proteins which are identical, homologous or related to that encoded by the polynucleotides disclosed herein.

The isolated polynucleotide encoding the protein of the invention may be operably linked to an expression control sequence such as the pMT2 or pED expression vectors disclosed in Kaufman *et al.*, Nucleic Acids Res. 19, 4485-4490 (1991), in order to produce the protein recombinantly. Many suitable expression control sequences are known in the art. General methods of expressing recombinant proteins are also known and are exemplified in R. Kaufman, Methods in Enzymology 185, 537-566 (1990). As defined herein "operably linked" means that the isolated polynucleotide of the invention and an expression control sequence are situated within a vector or cell in such a way that the protein is expressed by a host cell which has been transformed (transfected) with the ligated polynucleotide/expression control sequence.

A number of types of cells may act as suitable host cells for expression of the protein. Mammalian host cells include, for example, monkey COS cells, Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells, human kidney 293 cells, human epidermal A431 cells, human Colo205 cells, 3T3 cells, CV-1 cells, other transformed primate cell lines, normal diploid cells, cell strains derived from *in vitro* culture of primary tissue, primary explants, HeLa cells, mouse L cells, BHK, HL-60, U937, HaK or Jurkat cells.

Alternatively, it may be possible to produce the protein in lower eukaryotes such as yeast or in prokaryotes such as bacteria. Potentially suitable yeast strains include *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, *Kluyveromyces* strains, *Candida*, or any yeast strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. Potentially suitable bacterial strains include *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Salmonella typhimurium*, or any

bacterial strain capable of expressing heterologous proteins. If the protein is made in yeast or bacteria, it may be necessary to modify the protein produced therein, for example by phosphorylation or glycosylation of the appropriate sites, in order to obtain the functional protein. Such covalent attachments may be accomplished using known chemical or enzymatic methods.

The protein may also be produced by operably linking the isolated polynucleotide of the invention to suitable control sequences in one or more insect expression vectors, and employing an insect expression system. Materials and methods for baculovirus/insect cell expression systems are commercially available in kit form from, *e.g.*, Invitrogen, San Diego, California, U.S.A. (the MaxBac® kit), and such methods are well known in the art, as described in Summers and Smith, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987), incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, an insect cell capable of expressing a polynucleotide of the present invention is "transformed."

The protein of the invention may be prepared by culturing transformed host cells under culture conditions suitable to express the recombinant protein. The resulting expressed protein may then be purified from such culture (*i.e.*, from culture medium or cell extracts) using known purification processes, such as gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography. The purification of the protein may also include an affinity column containing agents which will bind to the protein; one or more column steps over such affinity resins as concanavalin A-agarose, heparin-toyopearl® or Cibacrom blue 3GA Sepharose®; one or more steps involving hydrophobic interaction chromatography using such resins as phenyl ether, butyl ether, or propyl ether; or immunoaffinity chromatography.

Alternatively, the protein of the invention may also be expressed in a form which will facilitate purification. For example, it may be expressed as a fusion protein, such as those of maltose binding protein (MBP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST) or thioredoxin (TRX). Kits for expression and purification of such fusion proteins are commercially available from New England BioLab (Beverly, MA), Pharmacia (Piscataway, NJ) and InVitrogen, respectively. The protein can also be tagged with an epitope and subsequently purified by using a specific antibody directed to such epitope. One such epitope ("Flag") is commercially available from Kodak (New Haven, CT).

Finally, one or more reverse-phase high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) steps employing hydrophobic RP-HPLC media, *e.g.*, silica gel having pendant methyl or other aliphatic groups, can be employed to further purify the protein. Some or

all of the foregoing purification steps, in various combinations, can also be employed to provide a substantially homogeneous isolated recombinant protein. The protein thus purified is substantially free of other mammalian proteins and is defined in accordance with the present invention as an "isolated protein."

5 The protein of the invention may also be expressed as a product of transgenic animals, e.g., as a component of the milk of transgenic cows, goats, pigs, or sheep which are characterized by somatic or germ cells containing a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein.

 The protein may also be produced by known conventional chemical synthesis.

10 Methods for constructing the proteins of the present invention by synthetic means are known to those skilled in the art. The synthetically-constructed protein sequences, by virtue of sharing primary, secondary or tertiary structural and/or conformational characteristics with proteins may possess biological properties in common therewith, including protein activity. Thus, they may be employed as biologically active or immunological substitutes

15 for natural, purified proteins in screening of therapeutic compounds and in immunological processes for the development of antibodies.

 The proteins provided herein also include proteins characterized by amino acid sequences similar to those of purified proteins but into which modification are naturally provided or deliberately engineered. For example, modifications in the peptide or DNA

20 sequences can be made by those skilled in the art using known techniques. Modifications of interest in the protein sequences may include the alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion of a selected amino acid residue in the coding sequence. For example, one or more of the cysteine residues may be deleted or replaced with another amino acid to alter the conformation of the molecule. Techniques for such alteration, substitution,

25 replacement, insertion or deletion are well known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,518,584). Preferably, such alteration, substitution, replacement, insertion or deletion retains the desired activity of the protein.

 Other fragments and derivatives of the sequences of proteins which would be expected to retain protein activity in whole or in part and may thus be useful for screening

30 or other immunological methodologies may also be easily made by those skilled in the art given the disclosures herein. Such modifications are believed to be encompassed by the present invention.

USES AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

The proteins of the present invention are expected to exhibit one or more of the uses or biological activities (including those associated with assays cited herein) identified below. Uses or activities described for proteins of the present invention may be provided by administration or use of such proteins or by administration or use of polynucleotides encoding such proteins (such as, for example, in gene therapies or vectors suitable for introduction of DNA).

Research Uses and Utilities

The proteins provided by the present invention can similarly be used in assay to determine biological activity, including in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its receptor) in biological fluids; as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); and, of course, to isolate correlative receptors or ligands. Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein (such as, for example, in a receptor-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the other protein with which binding occurs or to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Proteins involved in these binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Any or all of these research utilities are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as research products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include without limitation "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E.F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S.L. and A.R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

Nutritional Uses

Proteins of the present invention can also be used as nutritional sources or supplements. Such uses include without limitation use as a protein or amino acid supplement, use as a carbon source, use as a nitrogen source and use as a source of carbohydrate. In such cases the protein of the invention can be added to the feed of a particular organism or can be administered as a separate solid or liquid preparation, such

as in the form of powder, pills, solutions, suspensions or capsules. In the case of microorganisms, the protein of the invention can be added to the medium in or on which the microorganism is cultured.

5 Cytokine and Cell Proliferation/Differentiation Activity

A protein of the present invention may exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation (either inducing or inhibiting) or cell differentiation (either inducing or inhibiting) activity or may induce production of other cytokines in certain cell populations. Many protein factors discovered to date, including all known cytokines, have exhibited activity in one or more factor dependent cell proliferation assays, and hence the assays serve as a convenient confirmation of cytokine activity. The activity of a protein of the present invention is evidenced by any one of a number of routine factor dependent cell proliferation assays for cell lines including, without limitation, 32D, DA2, DA1G, T10, B9, B9/11, BaF3, MC9/G, M+ (preB M+), 2E8, RB5, DA1, 123, T1165, HT2, CTLL2, TF-1, Mo7e and CMK.

15 The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for T-cell or thymocyte proliferation include without limitation those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bertagnolli et al., *J. Immunol.* 145:1706-1712, 1990; Bertagnolli et al., *Cellular Immunology* 133:327-341, 1991; Bertagnolli, et al., *J. Immunol.* 149:3778-3783, 1992; Bowman et al., *J. Immunol.* 152: 1756-1761, 1994.

25 Assays for cytokine production and/or proliferation of spleen cells, lymph node cells or thymocytes include, without limitation, those described in: Polyclonal T cell stimulation, Kruisbeek, A.M. and Shevach, E.M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.12.1-3.12.14, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994; and Measurement of mouse and human Interferon γ , Schreiber, R.D. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.8.1-6.8.8, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Assays for proliferation and differentiation of hematopoietic and lymphopoietic cells include, without limitation, those described in: Measurement of Human and Murine Interleukin 2 and Interleukin 4, Bottomly, K., Davis, L.S. and Lipsky, P.E. In *Current*

- Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.3.1-6.3.12, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; deVries et al., *J. Exp. Med.* 173:1205-1211, 1991; Moreau et al., *Nature* 336:690-692, 1988; Greenberger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 80:2931-2938, 1983; Measurement of mouse and human interleukin 6 - Nordan, R. In
- 5 *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.6.1-6.6.5, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Smith et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 83:1857-1861, 1986; Measurement of human Interleukin 11 - Bennett, F., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K. J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.15.1 John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991; Measurement of mouse and human Interleukin 9 -
- 10 Ciarletta, A., Giannotti, J., Clark, S.C. and Turner, K.J. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 6.13.1, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1991.
- Assays for T-cell clone responses to antigens (which will identify, among others, proteins that affect APC-T cell interactions as well as direct T-cell effects by measuring proliferation and cytokine production) include, without limitation, those described in:
- 15 *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function; Chapter 6, Cytokines and their cellular receptors; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Weinberger et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 77:6091-6095, 1980; Weinberger et al., *Eur. J. Immun.*
- 20 11:405-411, 1981; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988.

Immune Stimulating or Suppressing Activity

- A protein of the present invention may also exhibit immune stimulating or immune
- 25 suppressing activity, including without limitation the activities for which assays are described herein. A protein may be useful in the treatment of various immune deficiencies and disorders (including severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)), e.g., in regulating (up or down) growth and proliferation of T and/or B lymphocytes, as well as effecting the cytolytic activity of NK cells and other cell populations. These immune deficiencies may
- 30 be genetic or be caused by viral (e.g., HIV) as well as bacterial or fungal infections, or may result from autoimmune disorders. More specifically, infectious diseases caused by viral, bacterial, fungal or other infection may be treatable using a protein of the present invention, including infections by HIV, hepatitis viruses, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, *Leishmania* spp., malaria spp. and various fungal infections such as candidiasis. Of course,

in this regard, a protein of the present invention may also be useful where a boost to the immune system generally may be desirable, *i.e.*, in the treatment of cancer.

Autoimmune disorders which may be treated using a protein of the present invention include, for example, connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation, Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitis, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. Such a protein of the present invention may also to be useful in the treatment of allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems. Other conditions, in which immune suppression is desired (including, for example, organ transplantation), may also be treatable using a protein of the present invention.

Using the proteins of the invention it may also be possible to immune responses, in a number of ways. Down regulation may be in the form of inhibiting or blocking an immune response already in progress or may involve preventing the induction of an immune response. The functions of activated T cells may be inhibited by suppressing T cell responses or by inducing specific tolerance in T cells, or both. Immunosuppression of T cell responses is generally an active, non-antigen-specific, process which requires continuous exposure of the T cells to the suppressive agent. Tolerance, which involves inducing non-responsiveness or anergy in T cells, is distinguishable from immunosuppression in that it is generally antigen-specific and persists after exposure to the tolerizing agent has ceased. Operationally, tolerance can be demonstrated by the lack of a T cell response upon reexposure to specific antigen in the absence of the tolerizing agent.

Down regulating or preventing one or more antigen functions (including without limitation B lymphocyte antigen functions (such as , for example, B7)), *e.g.*, preventing high level lymphokine synthesis by activated T cells, will be useful in situations of tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). For example, blockage of T cell function should result in reduced tissue destruction in tissue transplantation. Typically, in tissue transplants, rejection of the transplant is initiated through its recognition as foreign by T cells, followed by an immune reaction that destroys the transplant. The administration of a molecule which inhibits or blocks interaction of a B7 lymphocyte antigen with its natural ligand(s) on immune cells (such as a soluble, monomeric form of a peptide having B7-2 activity alone or in conjunction with a monomeric form of a peptide having an activity of another B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7-1, B7-3) or blocking antibody), prior to transplantation can lead to the binding of the

molecule to the natural ligand(s) on the immune cells without transmitting the corresponding costimulatory signal. Blocking B lymphocyte antigen function in this matter prevents cytokine synthesis by immune cells, such as T cells, and thus acts as an immunosuppressant. Moreover, the lack of costimulation may also be sufficient to anergize the T cells, thereby inducing tolerance in a subject. Induction of long-term tolerance by B lymphocyte antigen-blocking reagents may avoid the necessity of repeated administration of these blocking reagents. To achieve sufficient immunosuppression or tolerance in a subject, it may also be necessary to block the function of a combination of B lymphocyte antigens.

The efficacy of particular blocking reagents in preventing organ transplant rejection or GVHD can be assessed using animal models that are predictive of efficacy in humans. Examples of appropriate systems which can be used include allogeneic cardiac grafts in rats and xenogeneic pancreatic islet cell grafts in mice, both of which have been used to examine the immunosuppressive effects of CTLA4Ig fusion proteins *in vivo* as described in Lenschow *et al.*, Science 257:789-792 (1992) and Turka *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA, 89:11102-11105 (1992). In addition, murine models of GVHD (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 846-847) can be used to determine the effect of blocking B lymphocyte antigen function *in vivo* on the development of that disease.

Blocking antigen function may also be therapeutically useful for treating autoimmune diseases. Many autoimmune disorders are the result of inappropriate activation of T cells that are reactive against self tissue and which promote the production of cytokines and autoantibodies involved in the pathology of the diseases. Preventing the activation of autoreactive T cells may reduce or eliminate disease symptoms. Administration of reagents which block costimulation of T cells by disrupting receptor:ligand interactions of B lymphocyte antigens can be used to inhibit T cell activation and prevent production of autoantibodies or T cell-derived cytokines which may be involved in the disease process. Additionally, blocking reagents may induce antigen-specific tolerance of autoreactive T cells which could lead to long-term relief from the disease. The efficacy of blocking reagents in preventing or alleviating autoimmune disorders can be determined using a number of well-characterized animal models of human autoimmune diseases. Examples include murine experimental autoimmune encephalitis, systemic lupus erythematosus in MRL/lpr/lpr mice or NZB hybrid mice, murine autoimmune collagen arthritis, diabetes mellitus in NOD mice and BB rats, and murine experimental myasthenia gravis (see Paul ed., Fundamental Immunology, Raven Press, New York, 1989, pp. 840-856).

Upregulation of an antigen function (preferably a B lymphocyte antigen function), as a means of up regulating immune responses, may also be useful in therapy. Upregulation of immune responses may be in the form of enhancing an existing immune response or eliciting an initial immune response. For example, enhancing an immune response through stimulating B lymphocyte antigen function may be useful in cases of viral infection. In addition, systemic viral diseases such as influenza, the common cold, and encephalitis might be alleviated by the administration of stimulatory forms of B lymphocyte antigens systemically.

Alternatively, anti-viral immune responses may be enhanced in an infected patient by removing T cells from the patient, costimulating the T cells *in vitro* with viral antigen-pulsed APCs either expressing a peptide of the present invention or together with a stimulatory form of a soluble peptide of the present invention and reintroducing the *in vitro* activated T cells into the patient. Another method of enhancing anti-viral immune responses would be to isolate infected cells from a patient, transfect them with a nucleic acid encoding a protein of the present invention as described herein such that the cells express all or a portion of the protein on their surface, and reintroduce the transfected cells into the patient. The infected cells would now be capable of delivering a costimulatory signal to, and thereby activate, T cells *in vivo*.

In another application, up regulation or enhancement of antigen function (preferably B lymphocyte antigen function) may be useful in the induction of tumor immunity. Tumor cells (*e.g.*, sarcoma, melanoma, lymphoma, leukemia, neuroblastoma, carcinoma) transfected with a nucleic acid encoding at least one peptide of the present invention can be administered to a subject to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject. If desired, the tumor cell can be transfected to express a combination of peptides. For example, tumor cells obtained from a patient can be transfected *ex vivo* with an expression vector directing the expression of a peptide having B7-2-like activity alone, or in conjunction with a peptide having B7-1-like activity and/or B7-3-like activity. The transfected tumor cells are returned to the patient to result in expression of the peptides on the surface of the transfected cell. Alternatively, gene therapy techniques can be used to target a tumor cell for transfection *in vivo*.

The presence of the peptide of the present invention having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen(s) on the surface of the tumor cell provides the necessary costimulation signal to T cells to induce a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cells. In addition, tumor cells which lack MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, or

which fail to reexpress sufficient amounts of MHC class I or MHC class II molecules, can be transfected with nucleic acid encoding all or a portion of (*e.g.*, a cytoplasmic-domain truncated portion) of an MHC class I α chain protein and β_2 microglobulin protein or an MHC class II α chain protein and an MHC class II β chain protein to thereby express MHC class I or MHC class II proteins on the cell surface. Expression of the appropriate class I or class II MHC in conjunction with a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen (*e.g.*, B7-1, B7-2, B7-3) induces a T cell mediated immune response against the transfected tumor cell. Optionally, a gene encoding an antisense construct which blocks expression of an MHC class II associated protein, such as the invariant chain, can also be cotransfected with a DNA encoding a peptide having the activity of a B lymphocyte antigen to promote presentation of tumor associated antigens and induce tumor specific immunity. Thus, the induction of a T cell mediated immune response in a human subject may be sufficient to overcome tumor-specific tolerance in the subject.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for thymocyte or splenocyte cytotoxicity include, without limitation, those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, *In Vitro* assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, *Immunologic studies in Humans*); Herrmann et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., *J. Immunol.* 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., *J. Immunol.* 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988; Herrmann et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 78:2488-2492, 1981; Herrmann et al., *J. Immunol.* 128:1968-1974, 1982; Handa et al., *J. Immunol.* 135:1564-1572, 1985; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 137:3494-3500, 1986; Bowman et al., *J. Virology* 61:1992-1998; Takai et al., *J. Immunol.* 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnoli et al., *Cellular Immunology* 133:327-341, 1991; Brown et al., *J. Immunol.* 153:3079-3092, 1994.

Assays for T-cell-dependent immunoglobulin responses and isotype switching (which will identify, among others, proteins that modulate T-cell dependent antibody responses and that affect Th1/Th2 profiles) include, without limitation, those described in: Maliszewski, *J. Immunol.* 144:3028-3033, 1990; and Assays for B cell function: *In vitro* antibody production, Mond, J.J. and Brunswick, M. In *Current Protocols in Immunology*. J.E.e.a. Coligan eds. Vol 1 pp. 3.8.1-3.8.16, John Wiley and Sons, Toronto. 1994.

Mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) assays (which will identify, among others, proteins that generate predominantly Th1 and CTL responses) include, without limitation, those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J. E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 3, In Vitro assays for Mouse Lymphocyte Function 3.1-3.19; Chapter 7, Immunologic studies in Humans); Takai et al., J. Immunol. 137:3494-3500, 1986; Takai et al., J. Immunol. 140:508-512, 1988; Bertagnolli et al., J. Immunol. 149:3778-3783, 1992.

Dendritic cell-dependent assays (which will identify, among others, proteins expressed by dendritic cells that activate naive T-cells) include, without limitation, those described in: Guery et al., J. Immunol. 134:536-544, 1995; Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 173:549-559, 1991; Macatonia et al., Journal of Immunology 154:5071-5079, 1995; Porgador et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 182:255-260, 1995; Nair et al., Journal of Virology 67:4062-4069, 1993; Huang et al., Science 264:961-965, 1994; Macatonia et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 169:1255-1264, 1989; Bhardwaj et al., Journal of Clinical Investigation 94:797-807, 1994; and Inaba et al., Journal of Experimental Medicine 172:631-640, 1990.

Assays for lymphocyte survival/apoptosis (which will identify, among others, proteins that prevent apoptosis after superantigen induction and proteins that regulate lymphocyte homeostasis) include, without limitation, those described in: Darzynkiewicz et al., Cytometry 13:795-808, 1992; Gorczyca et al., Leukemia 7:659-670, 1993; Gorczyca et al., Cancer Research 53:1945-1951, 1993; Itoh et al., Cell 66:233-243, 1991; Zacharchuk, Journal of Immunology 145:4037-4045, 1990; Zamai et al., Cytometry 14:891-897, 1993; Gorczyca et al., International Journal of Oncology 1:639-648, 1992.

Assays for proteins that influence early steps of T-cell commitment and development include, without limitation, those described in: Antica et al., Blood 84:111-117, 1994; Fine et al., Cellular Immunology 155:111-122, 1994; Galy et al., Blood 85:2770-2778, 1995; Toki et al., Proc. Nat. Acad Sci. USA 88:7548-7551, 1991.

Hematopoiesis Regulating Activity

A protein of the present invention may be useful in regulation of hematopoiesis and, consequently, in the treatment of myeloid or lymphoid cell deficiencies. Even marginal biological activity in support of colony forming cells or of factor-dependent cell lines indicates involvement in regulating hematopoiesis, e.g. in supporting the growth and

proliferation of erythroid progenitor cells alone or in combination with other cytokines, thereby indicating utility, for example, in treating various anemias or for use in conjunction with irradiation/chemotherapy to stimulate the production of erythroid precursors and/or erythroid cells; in supporting the growth and proliferation of myeloid cells such as
5 granulocytes and monocytes/macrophages (i.e., traditional CSF activity) useful, for example, in conjunction with chemotherapy to prevent or treat consequent myelosuppression; in supporting the growth and proliferation of megakaryocytes and consequently of platelets thereby allowing prevention or treatment of various platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia, and generally for use in place of or complimentary to platelet
10 transfusions; and/or in supporting the growth and proliferation of hematopoietic stem cells which are capable of maturing to any and all of the above-mentioned hematopoietic cells and therefore find therapeutic utility in various stem cell disorders (such as those usually treated with transplantation, including, without limitation, aplastic anemia and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria), as well as in repopulating the stem cell compartment post
15 irradiation/chemotherapy, either *in-vivo* or *ex-vivo* (i.e., in conjunction with bone marrow transplantation or with peripheral progenitor cell transplantation (homologous or heterologous)) as normal cells or genetically manipulated for gene therapy.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

20 Suitable assays for proliferation and differentiation of various hematopoietic lines are cited above.

Assays for embryonic stem cell differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that influence embryonic differentiation hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Johansson et al. *Cellular Biology* 15:141-151, 1995; Keller et al.,
25 *Molecular and Cellular Biology* 13:473-486, 1993; McClanahan et al., *Blood* 81:2903-2915, 1993.

Assays for stem cell survival and differentiation (which will identify, among others, proteins that regulate lympho-hematopoiesis) include, without limitation, those described in: Methylcellulose colony forming assays, Freshney, M.G. In *Culture of Hematopoietic*
30 *Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 265-268, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Hirayama et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:5907-5911, 1992; Primitive hematopoietic colony forming cells with high proliferative potential, McNiece, I.K. and Briddell, R.A. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, et al. eds. Vol pp. 23-39, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Neben et al., *Experimental Hematology* 22:353-359, 1994;

- Cobblestone area forming cell assay, Ploemacher, R.E. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 1-21, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term bone marrow cultures in the presence of stromal cells, Spooncer, E., Dexter, M. and Allen, T. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 163-179.
- 5 Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994; Long term culture initiating cell assay, Sutherland, H.J. In *Culture of Hematopoietic Cells*. R.I. Freshney, *et al.* eds. Vol pp. 139-162, Wiley-Liss, Inc., New York, NY. 1994.

Tissue Growth Activity

- 10 A protein of the present invention also may have utility in compositions used for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, as well as for wound healing and tissue repair and replacement, and in the treatment of burns, incisions and ulcers.

- A protein of the present invention, which induces cartilage and/or bone growth in
- 15 circumstances where bone is not normally formed, has application in the healing of bone fractures and cartilage damage or defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a protein of the invention may have prophylactic use in closed as well as open fracture reduction and also in the improved fixation of artificial joints. *De novo* bone formation induced by an osteogenic agent contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma
- 20 induced, or oncologic resection induced craniofacial defects, and also is useful in cosmetic plastic surgery.

- A protein of this invention may also be used in the treatment of periodontal disease, and in other tooth repair processes. Such agents may provide an environment to attract bone-forming cells, stimulate growth of bone-forming cells or induce differentiation of
- 25 progenitors of bone-forming cells. A protein of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, such as through stimulation of bone and/or cartilage repair or by blocking inflammation or processes of tissue destruction (collagenase activity, osteoclast activity, etc.) mediated by inflammatory processes.

- Another category of tissue regeneration activity that may be attributable to the
- 30 protein of the present invention is tendon/ligament formation. A protein of the present invention, which induces tendon/ligament-like tissue or other tissue formation in circumstances where such tissue is not normally formed, has application in the healing of tendon or ligament tears, deformities and other tendon or ligament defects in humans and other animals. Such a preparation employing a tendon/ligament-like tissue inducing protein

may have prophylactic use in preventing damage to tendon or ligament tissue, as well as use in the improved fixation of tendon or ligament to bone or other tissues, and in repairing defects to tendon or ligament tissue. De novo tendon/ligament-like tissue formation induced by a composition of the present invention contributes to the repair of congenital, trauma
5 induced, or other tendon or ligament defects of other origin, and is also useful in cosmetic plastic surgery for attachment or repair of tendons or ligaments. The compositions of the present invention may provide an environment to attract tendon- or ligament-forming cells, stimulate growth of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, induce differentiation of progenitors of tendon- or ligament-forming cells, or induce growth of tendon/ligament cells or
10 progenitors *ex vivo* for return *in vivo* to effect tissue repair. The compositions of the invention may also be useful in the treatment of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and other tendon or ligament defects. The compositions may also include an appropriate matrix and/or sequestering agent as a carrier as is well known in the art.

The protein of the present invention may also be useful for proliferation of neural
15 cells and for regeneration of nerve and brain tissue, *i.e.* for the treatment of central and peripheral nervous system diseases and neuropathies, as well as mechanical and traumatic disorders, which involve degeneration, death or trauma to neural cells or nerve tissue. More specifically, a protein may be used in the treatment of diseases of the peripheral nervous system, such as peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy and localized
20 neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases, such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome. Further conditions which may be treated in accordance with the present invention include mechanical and traumatic disorders, such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and cerebrovascular diseases such as stroke. Peripheral neuropathies resulting from
25 chemotherapy or other medical therapies may also be treatable using a protein of the invention.

Proteins of the invention may also be useful to promote better or faster closure of non-healing wounds, including without limitation pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical and traumatic wounds, and the like.

30 It is expected that a protein of the present invention may also exhibit activity for generation or regeneration of other tissues, such as organs (including, for example, pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac) and vascular (including vascular endothelium) tissue, or for promoting the growth of cells comprising such tissues. Part of the desired effects may be by inhibition or modulation of

fibrotic scarring to allow normal tissue to regenerate. A protein of the invention may also exhibit angiogenic activity.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for gut protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis, reperfusion injury in various tissues,
5 and conditions resulting from systemic cytokine damage.

A protein of the present invention may also be useful for promoting or inhibiting differentiation of tissues described above from precursor tissues or cells; or for inhibiting the growth of tissues described above.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured
10 by the following methods:

Assays for tissue generation activity include, without limitation, those described in: International Patent Publication No. WO95/16035 (bone, cartilage, tendon); International Patent Publication No. WO95/05846 (nerve, neuronal); International Patent Publication No. WO91/07491 (skin, endothelium).

15 Assays for wound healing activity include, without limitation, those described in: Winter, Epidermal Wound Healing, pps. 71-112 (Maibach, HI and Rovee, DT, eds.), Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, as modified by Eaglstein and Mertz, J. Invest. Dermatol 71:382-84 (1978).

20 Activin/Inhibin Activity

A protein of the present invention may also exhibit activin- or inhibin-related activities. Inhibins are characterized by their ability to inhibit the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), while activins are characterized by their ability to stimulate the release of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). Thus, a protein of the present invention,
25 alone or in heterodimers with a member of the inhibin α family, may be useful as a contraceptive based on the ability of inhibins to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease spermatogenesis in male mammals. Administration of sufficient amounts of other inhibins can induce infertility in these mammals. Alternatively, the protein of the invention, as a homodimer or as a heterodimer with other protein subunits of the inhibin- β group, may
30 be useful as a fertility inducing therapeutic, based upon the ability of activin molecules in stimulating FSH release from cells of the anterior pituitary. See, for example, United States Patent 4,798,885. A protein of the invention may also be useful for advancement of the onset of fertility in sexually immature mammals, so as to increase the lifetime reproductive performance of domestic animals such as cows, sheep and pigs.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for activin/inhibin activity include, without limitation, those described in: Vale et al., *Endocrinology* 91:562-572, 1972; Ling et al., *Nature* 321:779-782, 1986; Vale et al., *Nature* 321:776-779, 1986; Mason et al., *Nature* 318:659-663, 1985; Forage et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:3091-3095, 1986.

Chemotactic/Chemokinetic Activity

A protein of the present invention may have chemotactic or chemokinetic activity (e.g., act as a chemokine) for mammalian cells, including, for example, monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells. Chemotactic and chemokinetic proteins can be used to mobilize or attract a desired cell population to a desired site of action. Chemotactic or chemokinetic proteins provide particular advantages in treatment of wounds and other trauma to tissues, as well as in treatment of localized infections. For example, attraction of lymphocytes, monocytes or neutrophils to tumors or sites of infection may result in improved immune responses against the tumor or infecting agent.

A protein or peptide has chemotactic activity for a particular cell population if it can stimulate, directly or indirectly, the directed orientation or movement of such cell population. Preferably, the protein or peptide has the ability to directly stimulate directed movement of cells. Whether a particular protein has chemotactic activity for a population of cells can be readily determined by employing such protein or peptide in any known assay for cell chemotaxis.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assays for chemotactic activity (which will identify proteins that induce or prevent chemotaxis) consist of assays that measure the ability of a protein to induce the migration of cells across a membrane as well as the ability of a protein to induce the adhesion of one cell population to another cell population. Suitable assays for movement and adhesion include, without limitation, those described in: *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H. Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W. Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 6.12, Measurement of alpha and beta Chemokines 6.12.1-6.12.28; Taub et al. *J. Clin. Invest.* 95:1370-1376, 1995; Lind et

al. APMIS 103:140-146, 1995; Muller et al Eur. J. Immunol. 25: 1744-1748; Gruber et al. J. of Immunol. 152:5860-5867, 1994; Johnston et al. J. of Immunol. 153: 1762-1768, 1994.

Hemostatic and Thrombolytic Activity

5 A protein of the invention may also exhibit hemostatic or thrombolytic activity. As a result, such a protein is expected to be useful in treatment of various coagulation disorders (including hereditary disorders, such as hemophilias) or to enhance coagulation and other hemostatic events in treating wounds resulting from trauma, surgery or other causes. A protein of the invention may also be useful for dissolving or inhibiting formation of
10 thromboses and for treatment and prevention of conditions resulting therefrom (such as, for example, infarction of cardiac and central nervous system vessels (e.g., stroke).

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Assay for hemostatic and thrombolytic activity include, without limitation, those
15 described in: Linet et al., J. Clin. Pharmacol. 26:131-140, 1986; Burdick et al., Thrombosis Res. 45:413-419, 1987; Humphrey et al., Fibrinolysis 5:71-79 (1991); Schaub, Prostaglandins 35:467-474, 1988.

Receptor/Ligand Activity

20 A protein of the present invention may also demonstrate activity as receptors, receptor ligands or inhibitors or agonists of receptor/ligand interactions. Examples of such receptors and ligands include, without limitation, cytokine receptors and their ligands, receptor kinases and their ligands, receptor phosphatases and their ligands, receptors involved in cell-cell interactions and their ligands (including without limitation, cellular
25 adhesion molecules (such as selectins, integrins and their ligands) and receptor/ligand pairs involved in antigen presentation, antigen recognition and development of cellular and humoral immune responses). Receptors and ligands are also useful for screening of potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interaction. A protein of the present invention (including, without limitation, fragments of receptors and
30 ligands) may themselves be useful as inhibitors of receptor/ligand interactions.

The activity of a protein of the invention may, among other means, be measured by the following methods:

Suitable assays for receptor-ligand activity include without limitation those described in: Current Protocols in Immunology, Ed by J.E. Coligan, A.M. Kruisbeek, D.H.

- Margulies, E.M. Shevach, W.Strober, Pub. Greene Publishing Associates and Wiley-Interscience (Chapter 7.28, Measurement of Cellular Adhesion under static conditions 7.28.1-7.28.22), Takai et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:6864-6868, 1987; Bierer et al., J. Exp. Med. 168:1145-1156, 1988; Rosenstein et al., J. Exp. Med. 169:149-160 1989; Stoltenborg et al., J. Immunol. Methods 175:59-68, 1994; Stitt et al., Cell 80:661-670, 1995.

Anti-Inflammatory Activity

- Proteins of the present invention may also exhibit anti-inflammatory activity. The anti-inflammatory activity may be achieved by providing a stimulus to cells involved in the inflammatory response, by inhibiting or promoting cell-cell interactions (such as, for example, cell adhesion), by inhibiting or promoting chemotaxis of cells involved in the inflammatory process, inhibiting or promoting cell extravasation, or by stimulating or suppressing production of other factors which more directly inhibit or promote an inflammatory response. Proteins exhibiting such activities can be used to treat inflammatory conditions including chronic or acute conditions), including without limitation inflammation associated with infection (such as septic shock, sepsis or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine-induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease or resulting from over production of cytokines such as TNF or IL-1. Proteins of the invention may also be useful to treat anaphylaxis and hypersensitivity to an antigenic substance or material.

Tumor Inhibition Activity

- In addition to the activities described above for immunological treatment or prevention of tumors, a protein of the invention may exhibit other anti-tumor activities. A protein may inhibit tumor growth directly or indirectly (such as, for example, via ADCC). A protein may exhibit its tumor inhibitory activity by acting on tumor tissue or tumor precursor tissue, by inhibiting formation of tissues necessary to support tumor growth (such as, for example, by inhibiting angiogenesis), by causing production of other factors, agents or cell types which inhibit tumor growth, or by suppressing, eliminating or inhibiting factors, agents or cell types which promote tumor growth.

Other Activities

A protein of the invention may also exhibit one or more of the following additional activities or effects: inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing, infectious agents, including, without limitation, bacteria, viruses, fungi and other parasites; effecting
5 (suppressing or enhancing) bodily characteristics, including, without limitation, height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, fat to lean ratio or other tissue pigmentation, or organ or body part size or shape (such as, for example, breast augmentation or diminution, change in bone form or shape); effecting biorhythms or circadian cycles or rhythms; effecting the fertility of male or female subjects; effecting the metabolism, catabolism, anabolism,
10 processing, utilization, storage or elimination of dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional factors or component(s); effecting behavioral characteristics, including, without limitation, appetite, libido, stress, cognition (including cognitive disorders), depression (including depressive disorders) and violent behaviors; providing analgesic effects or other pain reducing effects; promoting
15 differentiation and growth of embryonic stem cells in lineages other than hematopoietic lineages; hormonal or endocrine activity; in the case of enzymes, correcting deficiencies of the enzyme and treating deficiency-related diseases; treatment of hyperproliferative disorders (such as, for example, psoriasis); immunoglobulin-like activity (such as, for example, the ability to bind antigens or complement); and the ability to act as an antigen in
20 a vaccine composition to raise an immune response against such protein or another material or entity which is cross-reactive with such protein.

ADMINISTRATION AND DOSING

25 A protein of the present invention (from whatever source derived, including without limitation from recombinant and non-recombinant sources) may be used in a pharmaceutical composition when combined with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such a composition may also contain (in addition to protein and a carrier) diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials well known in the art. The term
30 "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). The characteristics of the carrier will depend on the route of administration. The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may also contain cytokines, lymphokines, or other hematopoietic factors such as M-CSF, GM-CSF, TNF, IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11,

IL-12, IL-13, IL-14, IL-15, IFN, TNF0, TNF1, TNF2, G-CSF, Meg-CSF, thrombopoietin, stem cell factor, and erythropoietin. The pharmaceutical composition may further contain other agents which either enhance the activity of the protein or compliment its activity or use in treatment. Such additional factors and/or agents may be included in the
5 pharmaceutical composition to produce a synergistic effect with protein of the invention, or to minimize side effects. Conversely, protein of the present invention may be included in formulations of the particular cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factor, or anti-inflammatory agent to minimize side effects of the cytokine, lymphokine, other hematopoietic factor, thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic
10 factor, or anti-inflammatory agent.

A protein of the present invention may be active in multimers (e.g., heterodimers or homodimers) or complexes with itself or other proteins. As a result, pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may comprise a protein of the invention in such multimeric or complexed form.

15 The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a complex of the protein(s) of present invention along with protein or peptide antigens. The protein and/or peptide antigen will deliver a stimulatory signal to both B and T lymphocytes. B lymphocytes will respond to antigen through their surface immunoglobulin receptor. T lymphocytes will respond to antigen through the T cell receptor (TCR) following
20 presentation of the antigen by MHC proteins. MHC and structurally related proteins including those encoded by class I and class II MHC genes on host cells will serve to present the peptide antigen(s) to T lymphocytes. The antigen components could also be supplied as purified MHC-peptide complexes alone or with co-stimulatory molecules that can directly signal T cells. Alternatively antibodies able to bind surface immunoglobulin
25 and other molecules on B cells as well as antibodies able to bind the TCR and other molecules on T cells can be combined with the pharmaceutical composition of the invention.

The pharmaceutical composition of the invention may be in the form of a liposome in which protein of the present invention is combined, in addition to other pharmaceutically
30 acceptable carriers, with amphipathic agents such as lipids which exist in aggregated form as micelles, insoluble monolayers, liquid crystals, or lamellar layers in aqueous solution. Suitable lipids for liposomal formulation include, without limitation, monoglycerides, diglycerides, sulfatides, lysolecithin, phospholipids, saponin, bile acids, and the like. Preparation of such liposomal formulations is within the level of skill in the art, as

disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,235,871; U.S. Patent No. 4,501,728; U.S. Patent No. 4,837,028; and U.S. Patent No. 4,737,323, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

As used herein, the term "therapeutically effective amount" means the total amount of each active component of the pharmaceutical composition or method that is sufficient to show a meaningful patient benefit, i.e., treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of the relevant medical condition, or an increase in rate of treatment, healing, prevention or amelioration of such conditions. When applied to an individual active ingredient, administered alone, the term refers to that ingredient alone. When applied to a combination, the term refers to combined amounts of the active ingredients that result in the therapeutic effect, whether administered in combination, serially or simultaneously.

In practicing the method of treatment or use of the present invention, a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered to a mammal having a condition to be treated. Protein of the present invention may be administered in accordance with the method of the invention either alone or in combination with other therapies such as treatments employing cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors. When co-administered with one or more cytokines, lymphokines or other hematopoietic factors, protein of the present invention may be administered either simultaneously with the cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors, or sequentially. If administered sequentially, the attending physician will decide on the appropriate sequence of administering protein of the present invention in combination with cytokine(s), lymphokine(s), other hematopoietic factor(s), thrombolytic or anti-thrombotic factors.

Administration of protein of the present invention used in the pharmaceutical composition or to practice the method of the present invention can be carried out in a variety of conventional ways, such as oral ingestion, inhalation, topical application or cutaneous, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, parenteral or intravenous injection. Intravenous administration to the patient is preferred.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered orally, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a tablet, capsule, powder, solution or elixir. When administered in tablet form, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may additionally contain a solid carrier such as a gelatin or an adjuvant. The tablet, capsule, and powder contain from about 5 to 95% protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 25 to 90% protein of the present invention.

When administered in liquid form, a liquid carrier such as water, petroleum, oils of animal or plant origin such as peanut oil, mineral oil, soybean oil, or sesame oil, or synthetic oils may be added. The liquid form of the pharmaceutical composition may further contain physiological saline solution, dextrose or other saccharide solution, or glycols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol. When administered in liquid form, the pharmaceutical composition contains from about 0.5 to 90% by weight of protein of the present invention, and preferably from about 1 to 50% protein of the present invention.

When a therapeutically effective amount of protein of the present invention is administered by intravenous, cutaneous or subcutaneous injection, protein of the present invention will be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such parenterally acceptable protein solutions, having due regard to pH, isotonicity, stability, and the like, is within the skill in the art. A preferred pharmaceutical composition for intravenous, cutaneous, or subcutaneous injection should contain, in addition to protein of the present invention, an isotonic vehicle such as Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringer's Injection, Dextrose Injection, Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Injection, Lactated Ringer's Injection, or other vehicle as known in the art. The pharmaceutical composition of the present invention may also contain stabilizers, preservatives, buffers, antioxidants, or other additives known to those of skill in the art.

The amount of protein of the present invention in the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will depend upon the nature and severity of the condition being treated, and on the nature of prior treatments which the patient has undergone. Ultimately, the attending physician will decide the amount of protein of the present invention with which to treat each individual patient. Initially, the attending physician will administer low doses of protein of the present invention and observe the patient's response. Larger doses of protein of the present invention may be administered until the optimal therapeutic effect is obtained for the patient, and at that point the dosage is not increased further. It is contemplated that the various pharmaceutical compositions used to practice the method of the present invention should contain about 0.01 μ g to about 100 mg (preferably about 0.1 μ g to about 10 mg, more preferably about 0.1 μ g to about 1 mg) of protein of the present invention per kg body weight.

The duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention will vary, depending on the severity of the disease being treated and the condition and potential idiosyncratic response of each individual patient. It is contemplated

that the duration of each application of the protein of the present invention will be in the range of 12 to 24 hours of continuous intravenous administration. Ultimately the attending physician will decide on the appropriate duration of intravenous therapy using the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

5 Protein of the invention may also be used to immunize animals to obtain polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies which specifically react with the protein. Such antibodies may be obtained using either the entire protein or fragments thereof as an immunogen. The peptide immunogens additionally may contain a cysteine residue at the carboxyl terminus, and are conjugated to a hapten such as keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH). Methods for
10 synthesizing such peptides are known in the art, for example, as in R.P. Merrifield, J. Amer.Chem.Soc. 85, 2149-2154 (1963); J.L. Krstenansky, *et al.*, FEBS Lett. 211, 10 (1987). Monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein of the invention may be useful diagnostic agents for the immunodetection of the protein. Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies binding to the protein may also be useful therapeutics for both conditions
15 associated with the protein and also in the treatment of some forms of cancer where abnormal expression of the protein is involved. In the case of cancerous cells or leukemic cells, neutralizing monoclonal antibodies against the protein may be useful in detecting and preventing the metastatic spread of the cancerous cells, which may be mediated by the protein.

20 For compositions of the present invention which are useful for bone, cartilage, tendon or ligament regeneration, the therapeutic method includes administering the composition topically, systematically, or locally as an implant or device. When administered, the therapeutic composition for use in this invention is, of course, in a pyrogen-free, physiologically acceptable form. Further, the composition may desirably be
25 encapsulated or injected in a viscous form for delivery to the site of bone, cartilage or tissue damage. Topical administration may be suitable for wound healing and tissue repair. Therapeutically useful agents other than a protein of the invention which may also optionally be included in the composition as described above, may alternatively or additionally, be administered simultaneously or sequentially with the composition in the
30 methods of the invention. Preferably for bone and/or cartilage formation, the composition would include a matrix capable of delivering the protein-containing composition to the site of bone and/or cartilage damage, providing a structure for the developing bone and cartilage and optimally capable of being resorbed into the body. Such matrices may be formed of materials presently in use for other implanted medical applications.

The choice of matrix material is based on biocompatibility, biodegradability, mechanical properties, cosmetic appearance and interface properties. The particular application of the compositions will define the appropriate formulation. Potential matrices for the compositions may be biodegradable and chemically defined calcium sulfate, 5 tricalciumphosphate, hydroxyapatite, polylactic acid, polyglycolic acid and polyanhydrides. Other potential materials are biodegradable and biologically well-defined, such as bone or dermal collagen. Further matrices are comprised of pure proteins or extracellular matrix components. Other potential matrices are nonbiodegradable and chemically defined, such as sintered hydroxapatite, bioglass, aluminates, or other ceramics. Matrices may be 10 comprised of combinations of any of the above mentioned types of material, such as polylactic acid and hydroxyapatite or collagen and tricalciumphosphate. The bioceramics may be altered in composition, such as in calcium-aluminate-phosphate and processing to alter pore size, particle size, particle shape, and biodegradability.

Presently preferred is a 50:50 (mole weight) copolymer of lactic acid and glycolic 15 acid in the form of porous particles having diameters ranging from 150 to 800 microns. In some applications, it will be useful to utilize a sequestering agent, such as carboxymethyl cellulose or autologous blood clot, to prevent the protein compositions from disassociating from the matrix.

A preferred family of sequestering agents is cellulosic materials such as 20 alkylcelluloses (including hydroxyalkylcelluloses), including methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-methylcellulose, and carboxymethylcellulose, the most preferred being cationic salts of carboxymethylcellulose (CMC). Other preferred sequestering agents include hyaluronic acid, sodium alginate, poly(ethylene glycol), polyoxyethylene oxide, carboxyvinyl polymer and poly(vinyl 25 alcohol). The amount of sequestering agent useful herein is 0.5-20 wt%, preferably 1-10 wt% based on total formulation weight, which represents the amount necessary to prevent desorption of the protein from the polymer matrix and to provide appropriate handling of the composition, yet not so much that the progenitor cells are prevented from infiltrating the matrix, thereby providing the protein the opportunity to assist the osteogenic activity 30 of the progenitor cells.

In further compositions, proteins of the invention may be combined with other agents beneficial to the treatment of the bone and/or cartilage defect, wound, or tissue in question. These agents include various growth factors such as epidermal growth factor

(EGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), transforming growth factors (TGF- α and TGF- β), and insulin-like growth factor (IGF).

The therapeutic compositions are also presently valuable for veterinary applications. Particularly domestic animals and thoroughbred horses, in addition to humans, are desired patients for such treatment with proteins of the present invention.

The dosage regimen of a protein-containing pharmaceutical composition to be used in tissue regeneration will be determined by the attending physician considering various factors which modify the action of the proteins, e.g., amount of tissue weight desired to be formed, the site of damage, the condition of the damaged tissue, the size of a wound, type of damaged tissue (e.g., bone), the patient's age, sex, and diet, the severity of any infection, time of administration and other clinical factors. The dosage may vary with the type of matrix used in the reconstitution and with inclusion of other proteins in the pharmaceutical composition. For example, the addition of other known growth factors, such as IGF I (insulin like growth factor I), to the final composition, may also effect the dosage. Progress can be monitored by periodic assessment of tissue/bone growth and/or repair, for example, X-rays, histomorphometric determinations and tetracycline labeling.

Polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used for gene therapy. Such polynucleotides can be introduced either *in vivo* or *ex vivo* into cells for expression in a mammalian subject. Polynucleotides of the invention may also be administered by other known methods for introduction of nucleic acid into a cell or organism (including, without limitation, in the form of viral vectors or naked DNA).

Cells may also be cultured *ex vivo* in the presence of proteins of the present invention in order to proliferate or to produce a desired effect on or activity in such cells. Treated cells can then be introduced *in vivo* for therapeutic purposes.

Patent and literature references cited herein are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth.

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Jacobs, Kenneth
McCoy, John
LaVallie, Edward
Racie, Lisa
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(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: SECRETED PROTEINS

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 14

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(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
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(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

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(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 32,724
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: GI6500A

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 607 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

```

GAATTCNCNG CCCTACAGCA CGGCCCTGCC CCAAGGACTT TTGNTGTCCT TGGCCAGTTT      60
CTGGTGCTAA AGAAAAGATN RAARACCTCT TCCGGGAATG GCTGAAAGAC ACTTGTGGCG      120
CCAACGCCAA GCAGTCCCGG GACTGCTTCG GATGCCTTCG AGAGTGGTGC GACGCCTTCT      180
KGTGATGCTC TCTGGGAARC TCTCAATCCC CAGCCCTCAT CCAGAGTTTG CAGCCGAGTA      240
GGGACTCNTC CCCTGTCHTT TACGAAGGAA AAGATTGCTA TTGTCGTACT CACNTCNGAC      300
GTANTCCGGG GTNTTTTGGG AGTTTTCTCC CCTAACCATT TCAACTTTT TTGGATTHTC      360
GNTCTTGCAT GCCTCCCCCG TCCTTTTTCCT CTTGCCAGTT CCCTGGTGAA CAGTTTACCA      420
GCTTTTCCTG AATGGATTNC CGGSCCCCAT CCCTCACCCC CACCYTCAAT TTCAATTCCG      480
TTTTGATAMC ATTKGGYTCC TTTTTTTGGC AGAACAGTCA MTGTCCTTGT AAAGTTTTTT      540
AGATCAATAA AGTCAGTGGC TTTCAAAAAN GNAAAAAANA AAAAAAANA AAAAAAAGGG      600
CGGCCGC                                           607

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 202 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

```

Glu Phe Xaa Ala Leu Gln His Gly Pro Ala Pro Arg Thr Phe Xaa Val
1           5           10           15
Leu Gly Gln Phe Leu Val Leu Lys Lys Arg Xaa Lys Thr Ser Ser Gly
20           25           30
Asn Gly Xaa Lys Thr Leu Val Ala Pro Thr Pro Ser Ser Pro Gly Thr
35           40           45
Ala Ser Asp Ala Phe Glu Ser Gly Ala Thr Pro Ser Xaa Asp Ala Leu
50           55           60
Trp Glu Xaa Leu Asn Pro Gln Pro Ser Ser Arg Val Cys Ser Arg Val
65           70           75           80
Gly Thr Xaa Pro Leu Ser Phe Thr Lys Glu Lys Ile Ala Ile Val Val
85           90           95
Leu Thr Ser Asp Val Xaa Arg Gly Xaa Leu Gly Val Phe Ser Pro Asn
100          105          110
His Phe Asn Phe Phe Trp Ile Xaa Xaa Leu Ala Cys Leu Pro Arg Pro
115          120          125
Phe Ser Leu Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Asn Ser Leu Pro Ala Phe Pro Glu

```


130

135

140

Trp Ile

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 462 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

```

AGCTTGGAAR AARRATGAAA TTCCTTATCT TCGCATTTTT CGGTGGTGTT CACCTTTTAT      60
CCCTGTGCTC TGGGAAAGCT ATATGCAAGA ATGGCATCTC TAAGAGGACT TTTGAAGAAA      120
TAAAGAAGA AATAGCCAGC TGTGGAGATG TTGCTAAAGC AATCATCAAC CTAGCTGTTT      180
ATGGTAAAGC CCAGAACAGA TCCTATGAGC GATTGGCACT TCTGGTTGAT ACTGTTGGAC      240
CCAGACTGAG TGGTCCAAG AACCTAGRAA AAAGCCATCC AAATTATGTA CCAAAACCTG      300
GCAGGCAAGA TGGGGCTGGG AGGAAAGTTC ACCTGGGGAG CAGTGAGGA ATACCCCACT      360
GGGGAGGAGG GGGGAGAAGG ATNCAGCTGT TGATNGCTGG GAGCCCAAGG ATTTTCATTAA      420
GGTTAGGCCN TCCTGGGGTC TTTTGCCAG CCAGCNTTTG GG                          462

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 149 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS:
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

```

Met Lys Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Phe Phe Gly Gly Val His Leu Leu Ser
1           5           10           15
Leu Cys Ser Gly Lys Ala Ile Cys Lys Asn Gly Ile Ser Lys Arg Thr
20           25           30
Phe Glu Glu Ile Lys Glu Glu Ile Ala Ser Cys Gly Asp Val Ala Lys
35           40           45
Ala Ile Ile Asn Leu Ala Val Tyr Gly Lys Ala Gln Asn Arg Ser Tyr
50           55           60

```

[illegible]

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 360 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

AGAAACAGTA	AGAAAGAAAC	GTTTTCATGN	TTCTGGCCAG	GAATCCTGGG	TCTGCAACTT	60
NGGAAAACCT	NTCTTCACAT	AACAATTICA	TCCAATTCAT	NTTCAAAGCA	CAACTNTATT	120
TCATGCITTC	TGNNANNATA	TTTCTTGATA	CTTTCCAAAT	TCTCTGATT	TAGAAAAAGG	180
AATCATNTNC	CCCTCCCTCC	CACCACATAG	AATCAACATA	TGGTAGGGAT	TACAGTGGGG	240
GCATTTCTTT	ATATCACCTC	TTAAAAACAT	TGTTTCCACT	TTAAAAGTAA	ACACTTAATA	300
AATTTTGTGA	AGATCTCTGA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAAAAAAA	AAAAATTNCC	TGCGGCCGCA	360

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 536 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: double
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEO ID NO:6:

GTGGAATTTG TGGGTAGTGT GATNTTTGTT TGTATCCTTT TAAGTACTGT TGATCAGTTG 60

NGACACTTAC TGGTTAACT TACGTTGCTA AAGATTCTC TATAATAAGC CACACATTAT 120
 ATTTAGACTA TATTAAGGGA CCTTGGTTTT CTCTAGATA GCAGCTGTCC CAAAGAAAAT 180
 ATTTCTTCTT TGTCTGTAA GATTAGCTA TTATCTGCCA GTTGTTAAGA GGTTTTGGTT 240
 CCAAACCTCAA CCAGCAATGT TGAGAGCTGA ACTTAAGATA GCTGTTGTAC TTTTGTCTTT 300
 CCATCTGTTA CTGTCCTTCA TTCTGGCTC CCTACTATCT ATAAACAGCT GCTGTGAAGG 360
 AAGGAAAAGT TGAATAAGGA GTTGGGCTTA AATTTTAAAA AAGGAAAAAR GAAAATTGAG 420
 GTTTTAGGRT TTTTCATGGT AACAGCTCT GGGTATTARG CTAAGGCTGG GCAAGTTTCA 480
 GGWTACTAAA ATATTATTTG ATCATATCTT GGATCCNTAT YYTGRRRAAT TTAATA 536

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 93 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

Met	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ile	Ala	Val	Val	Leu	Phe	Ala	Phe	His
1				5					10					15	
Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Leu	Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ser	Cys
			20					25					30		
Cys	Glu	Gly	Arg	Lys	Ser	Xaa	Ile	Arg	Ser	Trp	Ala	Xaa	Ile	Leu	Lys
			35				40					45			
Lys	Glu	Lys	Xaa	Lys	Leu	Arg	Phe	Xaa	Xaa	Phe	His	Gly	Xaa	Gln	Ala
			50			55					60				
Leu	Gly	Ile	Xaa	Leu	Arg	Leu	Gly	Lys	Phe	Gln	Xaa	Thr	Lys	Ile	Leu
65				70				75						80	
Phe	Asp	His	Ile	Leu	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Xaa	Xaa	Lys	Phe	Lys			
			85					90							

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 397 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

```

AAGGTAAATT AGAAATAAGT ATGAATATTA ATAAAATAGC ATTTATCTTA TTTCTCTATT      60
TTATGTTGTG ACTTAACCTA ATTTTATTTT TTTAACATTT TCTTATTTCT TATAATATGA      120
ATGCTGATAT TTAAAGGTAG ATCTATGTGG TATTCCTTGT GTTCTNAAT TGTATAGCTC      180
TTAAGATTAT TTGTGATCTG GATTTATGTA TTGTTAGAT ACATACGAAT TGTAAAATG      240
GAATGCAAGT TTTTCAAAG CCCAGGTCTA AATGTAATGG TTGGTTTATT GTTCTATAAC      300
CCCAGCCCAT CATTTTCTGT GTAAATCATA AACAATAAAC AGAATATACT CGGTGGTCAT      360
TTCTAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAATTNCCTG CGGCCGC                                397

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 571 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

```

CACGAGGGGT TTTGACAAGG CCTATGTTGT CCTTGCCAG TTTCTGGTGC TAAAGAAAGA      60
TGAAGACCTC TTCCGGGAAT GGCTGAAAGA CACTTGTTGGC GCCAACGCCA AGCAGTCCCG      120
GGACTGCTTC GGATGCCTTC GAGAGTGGTG CGACGCCTTC TTGTGATGCT CTCTGGGAAG      180
CTCTCAATCC CCAGCCCTCA TCCAGAGTTT GCAGCCGAGT AGGGACTCCT CCCCTGTCCT      240
CTACGAAGGA AAAGATTGCT ATTGTCGTAC TCACCTCCGA CGTACTCCGG GGTCTTTTGG      300
GAGTTTTCTC CCCTAACCAT TTCAACTTTT TTTGGATTCT CGCTCTTGCA TGCCTCCCCC      360
GTCCTTTTTC CCTTGCCAGT TCCCTGGTGA CAGTTACCAG CTTTCCTGAA TGGATTCCCG      420
GCCCCATCCC TCACCCCCAC CCTCACTTTC AATCCGTTTG ATACCATTG GTCCTTTTTT      480
TGGCAGAACA GTCACTGTCC TTGTAAAGTT TTTTAGATCA ATAAAGTCAG TGGCTTTCAA      540
AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA A                                571

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 124 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

Lys 1	Thr	Leu	Val	Ala 5	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser 10	Pro	Gly	Thr	Ala	Ser 15	Asp
Ala	Phe	Glu	Ser 20	Gly	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ser 25	Cys	Asp	Ala	Leu	Trp 30	Glu	Ala
Leu	Asn	Pro 35	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg 40	Val	Cys	Ser	Arg	Val 45	Gly	Thr	Pro
Pro 50	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Lys	Glu 55	Lys	Ile	Ala	Ile	Val 60	Val	Leu	Thr	Ser
Asp 65	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu 70	Leu	Gly	Val	Phe	Ser 75	Pro	Asn	His	Phe	Asn 80
Phe	Phe	Trp	Ile 85	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Cys 90	Leu	Pro	Arg	Pro	Phe 95	Ser	Leu
Ala	Ser	Ser 100	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser 105	Phe	Pro	Glu	Trp 110	Ile	Pro	Gly
Pro	Ile 115	Pro	His	Pro	His	Pro	His 120	Phe	Gln	Ser	Val				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1778 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:

ATAGCTTGCC	ACGAGGATGA	AATTCCTTAT	CTTCGCATT	TTCGGTGGTG	TTCACCTTTT	60
ATCCCTGTGC	TCTGGGAAAG	CTATATGCAA	GAATGGCATC	TCTAAGAGGA	CTTTTGAAGA	120
AATAAAAGAA	GAAATAGCCA	GCTGTGGAGA	TGTTGCTAAA	GCAATCATCA	ACCTAGCTGT	180
TTATGGTAAA	GCCCAGAACA	GATCCTATGA	GCGATTGGCA	CTTCTGGTTG	ATACTGTTGG	240
ACCCAGACTG	AGTGGCTCCA	AGAACCTAGA	AAAAGCCATC	CAAATTATGT	ACCAAAACCT	300
GCAGCAAGAT	GGGCTGGAGA	AAGTTCACCT	GGAGCCAGTG	AGAATACCCC	ACTGGGAGAG	360
GGGAGAAGAA	TCAGCTGTGA	TGCTGGAGCC	AAGAATTCAT	AAGATAGCCA	TCCTGGGTCT	420
TGGCAGCAGC	ATTGGGACTC	CTCCAGAAGG	CATTACAGCA	GAAGTTCTGG	TGGTGACCTC	480
TTTCGATGAA	CTGCAGAGAA	GGGCCTCAGA	AGCAAGAGGG	AAGATTGTTG	TTTATAACCA	540
ACCTTACATC	AACTACTCAA	GGACGGTGCA	ATACCGAACG	CAGGGGGCGG	TGGAAGCTGC	600

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CAAGGTGGGG GCTTTGGCAT CTCTCATTCG ATCCGTGGCC TCCTTCTCCA TCTACAGTCC      660
TCACACAGGT ATTCAGGAAT ACCAGGATGG CGTGCCCAAG ATTCCAACAG CCTGTATTAC      720
GGTGGAAGAT GCAGAAATGA TGTCAAGAAT GGCTTCTCAT GGGATCAAAA TTGTCATTCA      780
GCTAAAGATG GGGGCAAAGA CCTACCCAGA TACTGATTCC TTCAACACTG TAGCAGAGAT      840
CACTGGGAGC AAATATCCAG AACAGGTTGT ACTGGTCAGT GGACATCTGG ACAGCTGGGA      900
TGTTGGGCAG GGTGCCATGG ATGATGGCGG TGGAGCCTTT ATATCATGGG AAGCACTCTC      960
ACTTATTAAA GATCTTGGGC TGCCTCCAAA GAGGACTCTG CGGCTGGTGC TCTGGACTGC     1020
AGGAGAACAA GGTGGAGTTG GTGCCTTCCA GTATTATCAG TTACACAAGG TAAATATTTT     1080
CAACTACAGT CTGGTGATGG AGTCTGACGC AGGAACCTTC TTACCCACTG GGCTGCAATT     1140
CACTGGCAGT GAAAAGGCCA GGGCCATCAT GGAGGAGGTT ATGAGCCTGC TGCAGCCCCT     1200
CAATATCACT CAGGTCCTGA GCCATGGAGA AGGGACAGAC ATCAACTTTT GGATCCAAGC     1260
TGGAGTGCCT GGAGCCAGTC TACTTGATGA CTTATACAAG TATTTCTTCT TCCATCACTC     1320
CCACGGAGAC ACCATGACTG TCATGGATCC AAAGCAGATG AATGTTGCTG CTGCTGTTTG     1380
GGCTGTGTGT TCTTATGTTG TTGCAGACAT GGAAGAAATG CTGCCTAGGT CCTAGAAACA     1440
GTAAGAAAGA AACGTTTTCA TGCTTCTGGC CAGGAATCCT GGTCTGCAA CTTTGAAAAA     1500
CTCCTCTTCA CATAACAATT TCATCCAATT CATCTTCAA GCACAACTCT ATTTCATGCT     1560
TTCTGTTATT ATCTTTCTTG ATACTTTCCA AATTCTCTGA TTCTAGAAAA AGGAATCATT     1620
CTCCCTCCC TCCCACCACA TAGAATCAAC ATATGGTAGG GATTACAGTG GGGGCATTTT     1680
TTTATATCAC CTCTTAAAAA CATTGTTTCC ACTTTAAAG TAAACACTTA ATAAATTTTT     1740
GGAAGATCTC TGAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA      1778

```

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 472 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

```

Met Lys Phe Leu Ile Phe Ala Phe Phe Gly Gly Val His Leu Leu Ser
1           5           10           15

Leu Cys Ser Gly Lys Ala Ile Cys Lys Asn Gly Ile Ser Lys Arg Thr
20           25           30

Phe Glu Glu Ile Lys Glu Glu Ile Ala Ser Cys Gly Asp Val Ala Lys

```

35					40					45					
Ala	Ile	Ile	Asn	Leu	Ala	Val	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Ala	Gln	Asn	Arg	Ser	Tyr
50					55					60					
Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Asp	Thr	Val	Gly	Pro	Arg	Leu	Ser	Gly
65					70					75					80
Ser	Lys	Asn	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ala	Ile	Gln	Ile	Met	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Leu	Gln
			85					90						95	
Gln	Asp	Gly	Leu	Glu	Lys	Val	His	Leu	Glu	Pro	Val	Arg	Ile	Pro	His
			100					105					110		
Trp	Glu	Arg	Gly	Glu	Glu	Ser	Ala	Val	Met	Leu	Glu	Pro	Arg	Ile	His
			115				120						125		
Lys	Ile	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ile	Gly	Thr	Pro	Pro	Glu
			130				135						140		
Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala	Glu	Val	Leu	Val	Val	Thr	Ser	Phe	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gln
145					150					155					160
Arg	Arg	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Lys	Ile	Val	Val	Tyr	Asn	Gln	Pro
				165				170						175	
Tyr	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Thr	Val	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Val
			180					185					190		
Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Val	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ser	Val	Ala
			195				200						205		
Ser	Phe	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Pro	His	Thr	Gly	Ile	Gln	Glu	Tyr	Gln	Asp
			210				215						220		
Gly	Val	Pro	Lys	Ile	Pro	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ile	Thr	Val	Glu	Asp	Ala	Glu
225					230					235					240
Met	Met	Ser	Arg	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ile	Val	Ile	Gln	Leu
				245					250					255	
Lys	Met	Gly	Ala	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Thr	Asp	Ser	Phe	Asn	Thr	Val
				260				265						270	
Ala	Glu	Ile	Thr	Gly	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Gln	Val	Val	Leu	Val	Ser
				275				280						285	
Gly	His	Leu	Asp	Ser	Trp	Asp	Val	Gly	Gln	Gly	Ala	Met	Asp	Asp	Gly
			290				295						300		
Gly	Gly	Ala	Phe	Ile	Ser	Trp	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asp	Leu
305					310					315					320
Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro	Lys	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Leu	Val	Leu	Trp	Thr	Ala	Gly
				325					330					335	
Glu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val	Gly	Ala	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Tyr	Gln	Leu	His	Lys	Val
				340					345					350	
Asn	Ile	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Val	Met	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala	Gly	Thr	Phe
				355				360					365		

Leu Pro Thr Gly Leu Gln Phe Thr Gly Ser Glu Lys Ala Arg Ala Ile
 370 375 380
 Met Glu Glu Val Met Ser Leu Leu Gln Pro Leu Asn Ile Thr Gln Val
 385 390 395 400
 Leu Ser His Gly Glu Gly Thr Asp Ile Asn Phe Trp Ile Gln Ala Gly
 405 410 415
 Val Pro Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Asp Asp Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Phe Phe Phe
 420 425 430
 His His Ser His Gly Asp Thr Met Thr Val Met Asp Pro Lys Gln Met
 435 440 445
 Asn Val Ala Ala Ala Val Trp Ala Val Val Ser Tyr Val Val Ala Asp
 450 455 460
 Met Glu Glu Met Leu Pro Arg Ser
 465 470

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 913 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

GTGGAATTTG TGGGTAGTGT GATNTTGTGTT TGTATCCTTT TAAGTACTGY YSNWCRGYAY 60
 GNNMCNGCTY ACTGGTTAAA CTTACGTTGC TAAAGATTTC TCTATAATAA GCCACACATT 120
 ATATTTAGAC TATATTAAGG GACCTGGGTT TTCTTCTAGA TAGCAGCTGT CCCAAAGAAA 180
 ATATTTCTTC TTTGTCTGTT AAGATTTAGC TATTATCTGC CAGTTGTAA GAGGTTTTGG 240
 TTCCAAACTC AACCAGCAAT GTTGAGAGCT GAACTTAAGA TAGCTGTGT ACTTTTTGCT 300
 TTCCATCTGT TACTGTCCTT CATTCTGGC TCCCTACTAT CTATAACAG CTGCTGTGAA 360
 GAAGAAAAGT TGAATAAGAG TTGGCTTAAA TTTTAAAAAA GAAAAAGAAA ATTGAGGTTT 420
 TAGGATTTTC ATGGTAAACAA GCTCTGGTAT AAGCTAAGGC TGGCAAGTTC AGATACTAAA 480
 ATATTATTTG ATCATATCTT GGATCCTTTT GAAAAAGTTA AGACTATATG AAGGTAAATT 540
 AGAAATAAGT ATGAATATTA ATAAATAGC ATTTATCTTA TTTCTCTATT TTATGTTGTG 600
 ACTTAACCTA ATTTTATTTT TTAAACATTT TCTTATTTCT TATAATATGA ATGCTGATAT 660
 TTAAAGGTAG ATCTATGTGG TATCTTTGT GTTTCTTAAT TGTTTAACTC TTAAGATTAT 720
 TTGTGATCTG GATTATGTA TTTGTTAGAT ACATACGAAT TGTAAAAATG GAATGCAAGT 780

TTTTCAAAAG CCCAGGTCTA AATGTAATGG TTGTTTATT GTTCTATAAC CCCAGCCCAT 840
 CATTCTCTGT GTAAATCATA AACAATAAAC AGAATATACT CGGTGGTCAT TTCTAAAAAA 900
 AAAAAAAAAA AAA 913

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 45 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Met Leu Arg Ala Glu Leu Lys Ile Ala Val Val Leu Phe Ala Phe His
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Leu Leu Ser Phe Ile Leu Gly Ser Leu Leu Ser Ile Asn Ser Cys
 20 25 30
 Cys Glu Glu Glu Lys Leu Asn Lys Ser Trp Leu Lys Phe
 35 40 45

What is claimed is:

1. A composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
 - (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 from nucleotide 1 to nucleotide 483;
 - (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
 - (d) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
 - (e) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
 - (f) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
 - (g) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 having biological activity;
 - (i) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:9 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 458;
 - (j) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10;
 - (k) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(f) or (i) above; and
 - (l) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (g), (h) or (j) above.
2. The composition of claim 1, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

3. A method for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of claim 2.

4. A composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 124 to amino acid 143;
- (c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2;
- (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM340 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;
- (e) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10; and
- (f) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:10 beginning with amino acid 98;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

5. The composition of claim 4, wherein said protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

6. The composition of claim 4, wherein said protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 from amino acid 124 to amino acid 143.

7. The composition of claim 2, further comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

8. A method for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition which comprises administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of a composition of claim 7.

15. A composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 15 to nucleotide 462;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 from nucleotide 87 to nucleotide 462;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 having biological activity;
- (j) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:11 from nucleotide 17 to nucleotide 1432;
- (k) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;
- (l) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) or (j) above; and
- (m) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h), (i) or (k) above.

16. A composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 from amino acid 28 to amino acid 47;
- (c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;

- (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AM282 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;
 - (e) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12;
 - (f) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:12 beginning with amino acid 25;
- the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

19. A composition comprising an isolated protein encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- (b) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 from nucleotide 257 to nucleotide 536;
- (c) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 from nucleotide 329 to nucleotide 536;
- (d) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the full length protein coding sequence of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (e) a polynucleotide encoding the full length protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (f) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of the mature protein coding sequence of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (g) a polynucleotide encoding the mature protein encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026 ;
- (h) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (i) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 having biological activity;
- (j) a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 from nucleotide 160 to nucleotide 393;
- (k) a polynucleotide encoding a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14;
- (l) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of a polynucleotide of (a)-(g) or (j) above; and

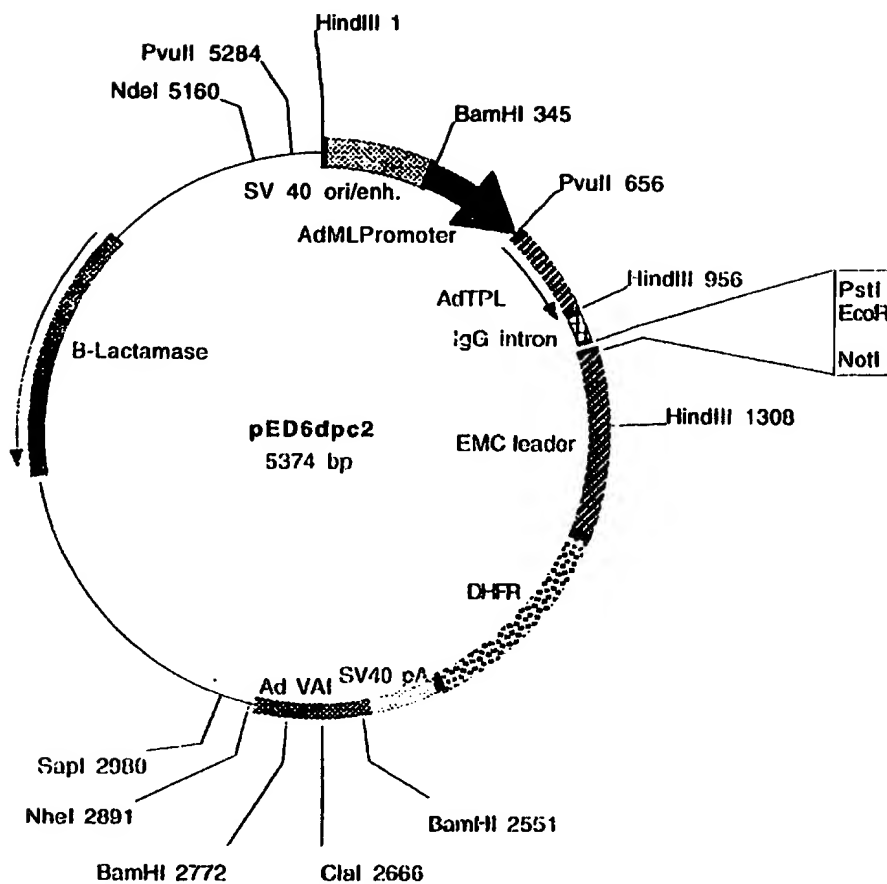
- (m) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the protein of (h), (i) or (k) above.

20. A composition comprising a protein, wherein said protein comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (b) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7 from amino acid 14 to amino acid 33;
- (c) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:7;
- (d) the amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA insert of clone AK583 deposited under accession number ATCC 98026;
- (e) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14; and
- (f) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:14 beginning with amino acid 25;

the protein being substantially free from other mammalian proteins.

FIGURE 1A

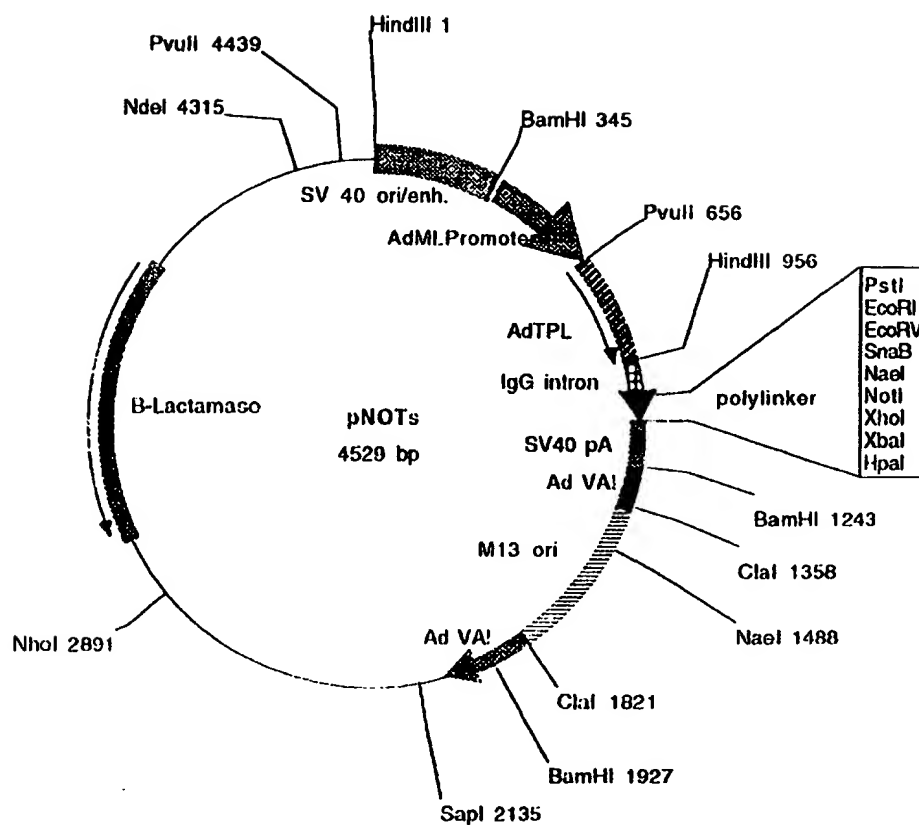


Plasmid name: pED6dpc2

Plasmid size: 5374 bp

Comments/References: pED6dpc2 is derived from pED6dpc1 by insertion of a new polylinker to facilitate cDNA cloning. SST cDNAs are cloned between EcoRI and NotI. pED vectors are described in Kaufman et al.(1991), NAR 19: 4485-4490.

FIGURE 1B



Plasmid name: pNOTs

Plasmid size: 4529 bp

Comments/References: pNOTs is a derivative of pMT2 (Kaufman et al, 1989. Mol. Cell. Biol. 9:1741-1750).

DHFR was deleted and a new polylinker was inserted between EcoRI and HpaI. M13 origin of replication was inserted in the Clal site. SST cDNAs are cloned between EcoRI and NotI

FIGURE 2A

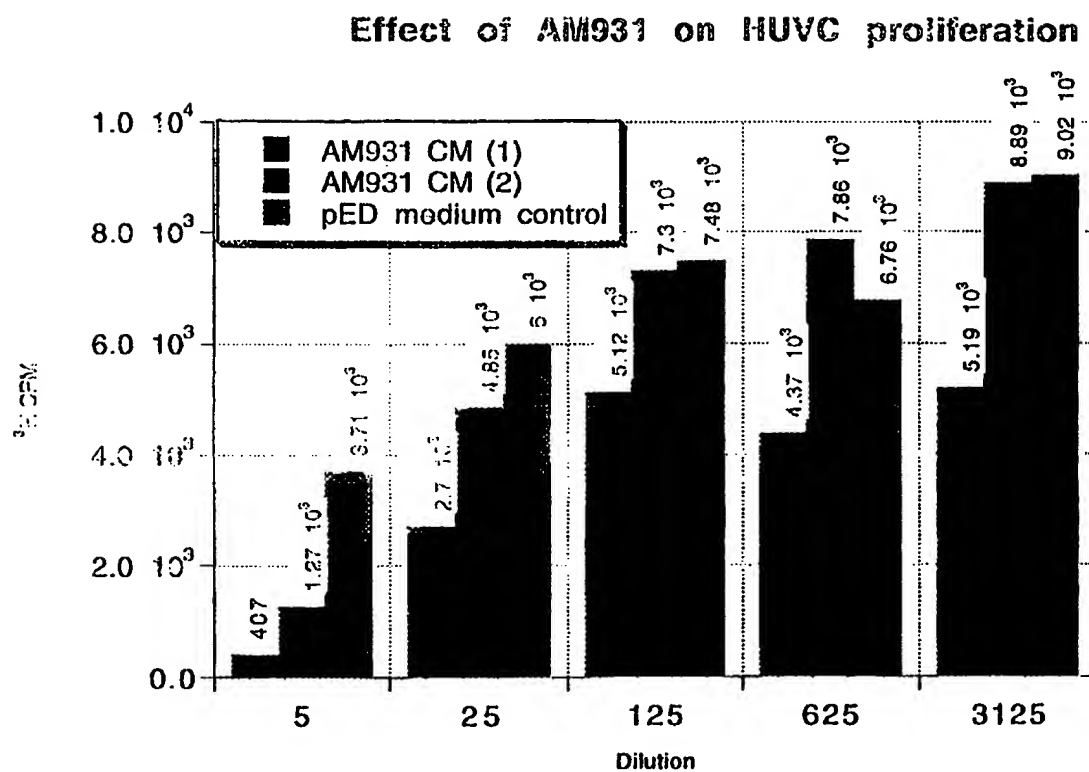


FIGURE 2B

